

Alexandria DAILY Gazette,



Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1808.

[No. 2333.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,
gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, late
Miss Gunning, entitled

The Exile of Erin.

October 6.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at

ROBERT GRAY'S BOOK-STORE,
KING STREET, ALEXANDRIA,

The Revised Code, Volume II.
Containing a collection of all such Laws of
the General Assembly of Virginia, of a public
and permanent nature, as have passed since
the session, 1801.

Price, nearly bound and lettered, \$3.
ADELINE MOWBRAY—Or the Mother
and Daughter: a Tale, in 2 vols. by Mrs.
OPIE—*Price, \$1 75, in boards.*

THE CUTTER, in five Lectures upon the
Art and Practice of Cutting Friends, Ac-
quaintances and Relations. *Price, in boards,*
50 cents.

October 11.

JUST RECEIVED,

R. GRAY:
Clarkson's Portraiture of Quak-
erism;

3 volumes octavo.

FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
A Farce.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,

Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price
one dollar.

ALMANAC'S
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or
single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedias,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send
for their copies, especially those who have
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

FOR SALE.

On board the Sloop Juliet, Captain Fowler,
from Newport, now lying at Hainsborne's
wharf—

A quantity of excellent Rhode-
Island Potatoes, Greening Apples, Cider,
Cheese, Onions, New-England Rum, &c.—
Apply on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

November 2.

FOR SALE,
49 Shares of Potowmack Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road
do.

3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do. Marine Insurance do.

Belonging to the estate of John Watts.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.

October 4.

Just received and for Sale by
the Subscriber,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Mens coarse and fine SHOES, very
large.

Womens and Misses Morocco and Lea-
ther do.

Boys coarse and fine do.

Childrens Morocco and Leather do of all
sizes.

A quantity of CHEESE that he can re-
commend.

Table FISH.

New England CIDER in barrels.

2 & 3 threaded COTTON for netting.

CRANBERRIES, BEETS & POTA-

TOES in bls.

And other articles as usual.

Thomas Patton.

November 15. eo3t

REMOVAL.

Joseph H. Mandeville,
Has removed his store to the Brick House lat-
erly occupied by Lewis Deblois, esq. corner
King and Union-streets—Where he has on
hand and offers for Sale—

1000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

Liverpool coarse and fine do.

Brown SUGAR in hds. and bls.

Loaf and Lump do.

MOLASSES in hds.

Green COFFEE in bags and bls.

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Madeira,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe and

Claret

Jamaica,

Windward Island

& N. England

Cognac BRANDY.

Holland GIN

WHISKEY in barrels

HERRINGS and SHAD in do.

Best Goshen & Rhode-Island CHEESE,
in casks

Harris's manufactured TOBACCO, in
kegs

CANDLES in boxes, mould & dip

COTTON, in bales

PLAISTER OF PARIS.

Pepper and Pimento in bags. Chocolate in
boxes, Wrapping and Wrapping Paper, Snuff
in kegs, Soap, Rice, Bed-Cord, Leading-
lines, Butter in finkins, &c. &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Fresh Superfine Flour, and Buckwheat,
Flour, for family use.

November 4. eo3t

LIBBY & CARNE

I HAVE just received about 30 finkins and
1 tubs of very excellent BUTTER, a
few bushels of new Timothy and Clover Seed,
Brass Andirons. Stoves of different kinds for
burning coal, Box, Tin-plate and Franklin
do. About 20 kegs of glazed FF and F Gun-
powder.—They expect, every hour, the arri-
val of their FALL GOODS, which, with
those on hand, will make their assortment
very complete.—They have on hand as usual,
Bal-Iron, Hoop-Iron, Plough-Plates, Cast-
ings, Cut-Nails, Blistered and German Steel,
Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an annual meeting of the stock-
holders in the Little River Turnpike
Company, will take place on the first Mon-
day in December next, at the house of John
Gooding, at the old turnpike gate, in Fairfax
county, for transacting the business of the
company. At same time and place, an elec-
tion will be held for a president, four directors
and a treasurer, for the ensuing year.

JONAH THOMPSON, Treasurer.

November 14—(15) lawte.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or
more years, adjoining the place where
he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a
complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in
comfortable condition, calculated for a fami-
ly, together with between three and four acres
of very rich land.—From several years ex-
perience, I can with truth declare, that there
can be no better stand for a blacksmith than
the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek. lawtf

December 9—(15)

N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand
will give good wages to a young man
with a family.

JUST RECEIVED.

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King
Street.

THE POWER OF RELIGION.

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and expe-
rience of persons, distinguished by their great-
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone

" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-
ness,

" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged
and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak
of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions
of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular
work. We announce this edition, because the
alterations and additions are so considerable,
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here
selected, and the judicious reflections which
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail
to make the best impressions, and to produce
the best effects, on all who read them with atten-
tion. The present edition of this excel-
lent publication, which has been long known
and commended, is enlarged by the addition
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edi-
tion of this valuable work. The improve-
ments made in it, will appear from the author's
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-
count of the present useful volume, our hope
that it will be extensively circulated among
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,
for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved
form, we find the facts unquestionable and
highly interesting—the style correct and neat
—and the general tendency of the work such
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-
cially to young readers, who love entertain-
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable
collection, has anticipated the commendation
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-
acters, many striking examples are exhibited
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man
contribute to arrest the careless and wandering
eye; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and
to convince or disconcert those who have
been unhappily led to oppose the highest
truths." Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-
Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-
dia.

October 20. eo3t

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE

PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei-
ther for Sheds or Buildings, done in the best
manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS
in all its branches is carried on under the di-
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,
who has had many years experience, and as a
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-
founder business is a partnership, application
must be made to William Fletcher, who will
undertake to make GRATES handsomely
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-
tern or price, and will execute the work in the
very best and neatest manner and on the most
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George McMunn.

October 19.

The fast sailing

Sloop HARMONY.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

From the National Intelligencer.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF THE 7th INSTANT.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. MADISON'S LETTERS TO GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

Mr. Madison, secretary of state, to General Armstrong, minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris.

(Extract.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

May 22, 1803.

The two last letters received from you were of December 24, and January 16.

The decree of November 21, communicated in the first, had previously reached us, and had excited apprehensions which were repressed only by the inarticulate import of its articles, and the presumption that it would be executed in a sense not inconsistent with the respect due the treaty between France and the U. S. The explanations given you by the minister of marine were seen by the president with much pleasure, and it only remains to learn that they have been confirmed by the express authority of the emperor. We are the more anxious for this information, as it will fortify the remonstrances which have been presented at London, against the British order of January 7th. Should it, contrary to expectation, turn out that the French decree was meant, and is to operate, according to the latitude of its terms, you will of course have made the proper representations, grounded as well on the principles of public law, as on the express stipulations of the convention of 1800. Nothing, besides, could be more preposterous, than to blend with an appeal to neutral rights and neutral nations, a gross infraction of the former, and outrage on the latter; unless it be to invite a species of contest on the high seas, in which the adversary has every possible advantage. But on the more probable supposition, that the decree will not be unfavorably expounded, it will be still necessary to press on the French government a dispatch of such orders to their cruisers in every quarter, as will prevent a construction to the decree favorable to their licentious cupidity. The moment your letter was received the answer of the French minister of marine to your note was communicated to gen. Turreau, with a call on him to transmit it immediately to the French governors in the West Indies. This he readily engaged to do. But notwithstanding this precaution, there are proofs that the West-India privateers have, under color of the edict, committed depredations which will constitute just claims of redress from their government.

Mr. Erving has forwarded a Spanish decree also, avowedly pursuing the example and the views of the French emperor. The terms of this decree are even more vague, or rather more broad, than those of the prototype; and, if not speedily recalled or corrected, will doubtless extend the scene of spoliations already begun in that quarter; and of course, thicken the cloud that hangs over the amity of the two nations."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Madison to Gen. Armstrong.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

February 8th, 1808.

Your letters and communications by Dr. Bullus were duly delivered on the 14th day of December. The same conveyance brought a copy of the sentence pronounced by the French prize court in the case of the Horizon, giving a judicial effect to the decree of Nov. 1st, 1806, as expounded in the answer of Mr. Champagny to your letter of the 12th Nov. 1807.

Whilst the French government did not avow or enforce a meaning of the decree of Nov. 1806, in relation to the U. S. extending its pervue beyond the municipal limits, it could in strictness be regarded as an infraction either of our neutral or conventional rights; and consequently did not authorise more than a demand of reasonable explanations of its doubtful import, or friendly ex postulations with respect to the rigor and suddenness of its innovations.

The case is now essentially changed. A construction of the decree is avowed and executed, which violates as well the posi-

tive stipulations of the convention of Sept. 30th, 1800, as the incontestable principles of public law: and the president charges you to superadd to whatever representations you may have previously made, a formal remonstrance in such terms as may be best calculated either to obtain a recall of the illegal measure, so far as it relates to the U. S., or to have the effect of leaving in full force all the rights accruing to them from a failure to do so.

That the execution of local laws against foreign nations on the high seas, is a violation of the rights of the former and the freedom of the latter, will probably not be questioned. A contrary principle would in fact imply the same exclusive dominion over the entire ocean, as is enjoyed within the limits of the local sovereignty, and a degradation of every other nation from its common rights and equal rank.

If it be contended that the decree, as a retaliation on the other belligerent, at the expense of neutral nations, is justified by a culpable acquiescence in the prior measures of that belligerent, operating through neutrals, you will be able to deny such acquiescence, and to urge moreover that, on every supposition, the retaliating measure could not be justly enforced, in relation to neutrals, without allowing them at least a reasonable time for chusing, between due measures against the prior wrong, and an acquiescence in both. The copy of the representations to the British government, thro' its ministers here, on the subject of its orders of January, 1807, will at once disprove an acquiescence on the part of the United States, and explain the grounds on which the late extension of the French decree of November, 1806, is an object of just remonstrance.

The conduct of the French government, in giving this extended operation to its decree, and indeed in issuing one with such an apparent or doubtful import against the rights of the sea, is the more extraordinary inasmuch as the inability to enforce it on that element exhibited the measure in the light of an empty menace, at the same time that it afforded pretexts to her enemy for severe retaliations, for which ample means are found in her naval superiority.

The accumulated dangers to which the illegal proceedings of the belligerent nations have subjected the commerce and navigation of the United States, have at length induced Congress to resort to an embargo on our own vessels, as a measure best fitted for the crisis, being an effectual security for our mercantile property and mariners, now at home and daily arriving, and, at the same time, neither a measure nor just cause of war. Copies of this act were, soon after its passage, transmitted to Mr. Pinkney, with an authority to assure the British government, that it was to be viewed in this light, and that it was not meant to be the slightest impediment to amicable negotiations with foreign governments. He was requested to avail himself of an opportunity of communicating to you and Mr. Erving, this view of the subject, and I hope that you will have been thence enabled to present it to the French government. Not relying however on that indirect opportunity, I send by this another copy of the act, with an instruction from the President, that you make it the subject of such explanations as will guard against any misconception of the policy which led to it. It is strictly a measure of precaution, required by the dangers incident to external commerce, and, being indiscriminate in its terms and operation towards all nations, can give no just offence to any. The duration of the act is not fixed by itself; and will consequently depend on a continuance or cessation of its causes, in a degree sufficient in the judgment of the legislature, to induce or forbid its repeal.—It may be hoped that the inconveniences, felt from it by the belligerent nations, may lead to a change of the conduct which imposed the inconveniences of it on ourselves. France herself will be a sufferer, and some of her allies far more so. It will be very agreeable to find in that consideration, and still more in her sense of justice, a sufficient motive to an early manifestation of the respect due to our commercial rights. The example would be worthy of the professions which she makes to the world on this subject."

"February 18. Since the above was written, I have been under a degree of indisposition which has suspended the proposed continuation of it, and which will now oblige me to be very brief; the more so, as the vessel has been some days detained, which was engaged for the special purpose of conveying public dispatches and private letters to Europe.

The delay has enabled me to inform you that Mr. Erskine, a few days ago, communicated, by instructions from his government, its late decrees of November 11, and those forming a sequel to them. The com-

munication was accompanied with assurances, that much regret was felt by his Britannic majesty at the necessity which the conduct of his enemy had created for measures so embarrassing to neutral commerce, and that his majesty would readily follow an example of relinquishing such a course, or even of making relaxations *pari passu* with his enemy.

In remonstrating against the injustice and illegality of the French decree, I am aware that you may be reminded of antecedent injuries to France and her allies, through British violations of neutral commerce. The fact cannot be denied, and may be urged with great force, in our remonstrances against the orders to which Great-Britain has given a retaliating character; since the French decree might, on the same ground, be pronounced a retaliation on the preceding conduct of Great-Britain. But ought the legitimate commerce of neutrals to be thus the victims and the sport of belligerents, contesting with each other the priority of their destructive innovations; and without leaving, either of them, to neutrals even the opportunity or the time for disproving that culpable acquiescence, which is made the pretext by both, for the wrongs done to them? And I must repeat, that, apart from all questions of this nature, the French decree, or at least the illegal extensions of it to the United States, remain chargeable with all the impolicy which has been pointed out.

I find by accounts from Hamburg, Bremen, Holland, and Leghorn, that the trade and property of our citizens have been much vexed by regulations subaltern to those of the original decree of November 21, 1806. How far the complaints are founded on proceedings violating our public rights, or on such as are unfriendly and inequitable towards our citizens, who have placed their property within those jurisdictions, you will be able to decide better than we can do at this distance; and the President refers to your own judgment, the kind of representation to the French government, which those and other analogous cases may require.

[To be continued.]

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

NOVEMBER 11.

Mr. White submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the president of the U. S. cause to be laid before the senate copies of all the orders and decrees of the belligerent powers of Europe, passed since 1792, affecting the commercial rights of the U. S.

Mr. Hillhouse submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S.," and the several acts supplementary thereto, be repealed, and that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. Lloyd submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the president of the U. S. be requested to cause to be laid before the senate a statement, shewing the number of vessels which have departed from the U. S. with permission between the 22d of December, 1807, and the 20th Sept. 1808; specifying the names of the vessels and their cargoes, the size of the vessels, the date of their clearances, the ports or places for which they were destined, and the amount authorised to be brought back to the U. S. in each of such vessels.

The senate proceeded to consider the motion submitted yesterday, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary to the militia laws of the U. S. and having agreed to the same,

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Maryland, Mr. Sumter and Mr. Bradley be the committee.

The following motion was submitted by Mr. Reed for consideration:

Resolved, That in future the secretary provide for the use of the senate, stationary or the manufacture of the U. S. or of some territory thereof

The senate took into consideration the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Giles, and agreed to the same, as follows:

Resolved, That so much of the president's message as relates to the several embargo laws, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to examine and report, whether any further measures are now necessary to enforce a due observance thereof during their continuance; and also whether any further modification thereof be expedited.

ent at this time, and that such committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Messrs. Giles, Smith of Maryland, Hillhouse, Bradley and Pope, be the committee.

Mr. Mitchell moved an amendment, to insert after the word *modification*, the words "or a repeal." Mr. M. said his object was to refer the whole subject, and authorise the committee to enquire as well into the expediency of a removal of these laws, as into further provisions for enforcing them, if it should be judged most safe and proper to preserve them in operation. He thought this the most expeditious way of obtaining the opinion of the senate on that great question, which was the subject of the most anxious solicitude, and on which he wished there might not be a day's, nor even an hour's delay.

The motion was not seconded.

NOVEMBER 14.

The Senate took into consideration the motions severally made by Mr. White, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Reed, as heretofore stated, and agreed to the same. It will be recollect that the motion of Mr. White calls for the orders of the belligerent nations passed since 1792; that of Mr. Lloyd for the number, &c. of vessels which have sailed from the United States during the embargo; and that of Mr. Reed requires American stationary to be in future provided for the use of the Senate. The motion of Mr. White was so modified as to extend back to 1791; and that of Mr. Reed amended, by adding "as far as can be procured."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, November 10.

MR. ELLIOT'S RESOLUTION.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Elliot, being under consideration—

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before the house of representatives copies of all instructions which have been transmitted by him to the collectors of the revenue and other officers of the U. S., in relation to the execution of the act laying an embargo upon all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S., and the several acts supplementary and additional thereto.

Mr. Elliot observed that as his sole object was to obtain information, he presumed no objection could be made to the resolution.

Mr. Quincy said it certainly was not his intention to make any objection to the resolution; on the contrary, he was happy that it had been brought forward. His mind had been turned to the same subject, and he suggested to the gentleman from Vermont whether his resolution comprised all the information which might be desirable. Mr. Quincy said, for himself, he should wish to see all the instructions given, not only by the secretary of the treasury but by any head of any department, to any civil or military officer, touching the embargo law.

Mr. Elliot said that all the objects which he had in view would be answered by the resolution as it now stood. The calling for such a mass of matter might delay the production of the part which he wished immediately to obtain.

Mr. Love thought that the calling for these instructions would be an assumption by the legislature of the functions of a department with which they had no connection. Their business was to enact laws: the execution of those laws was confided to another department. If there had been an infraction of the constitution or laws by that department, there was a constitutional mode of redress.

Mr. D. R. Williams said, as the resolution went to call for information, he felt solicitous to enlarge its scope by an amendment which he held in his hand. [Mr. Elliot said he had no objection to such an amendment.] Mr. W. said, the gentleman perhaps might not approve of the amendment when he heard it read. It was in these words—

"Also as far as practicable, the names and places of residence of such persons as have been detected in violating the embargo laws."

Mr. Elliott consented to the amendment.

Mr. Dana said, on the general merits of the resolution, having information of its object, he should not suppose that it was so reprehensible as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Love) seemed to think. They were placed in an unfortunate situation indeed if they could never ask for information, except they would first accuse some one of the departments of misconduct. He really hoped the gentleman did not wish them to become accusers before they had information on which an accusation could be formed;

to prefer complaints before they knew of what to complain.

Mr. Love said, as he understood the resolution stood on the broad ground of an inquiry into the manner in which the laws had been executed, and that it was travelling out of their province. He was not opposed to receiving information; but he could not see how jurisdiction on this subject could be assumed by Congress. Would they pass a law declaring void instructions which had been given? No. If then no use could be made of information when received, he could not see why it should be required.—He wished the gentleman to explain his object.

Mr. Elliott said, the gentleman from Virginia seemed to object to the motion, first, because he wished to hear it dilated on, and secondly, to know the object contemplated by it. Though perhaps not so much in the habit of dilating as the gentleman from Virginia, he would explain his object, and before the subject was dismissed, there would probably be *sufficient* information sufficient on it. He hoped, notwithstanding the alarming doctrines of late advanced in regard to motions, that no gentleman would ever rise at this floor to make a motion the object of which he should be ashamed to declare and defend.

A great number of facts (said Mr. E.) have been stated to me from various quarters in relation to the execution of the embargo laws. Indeed I have collected almost enough to fill a volume which have left my mind not a particle of doubt that the constitution and laws have been daily violated in the execution of the embargo laws, and sometimes in the most flagrant manner. These facts I will hereafter state to the house. It is not to be presumed, however, because the constitution and the laws have been violated by subordinate officers whether civil or military, that these violations have been authorised by the executive. I will not presume it; I have no right to do so; nor does the resolution. But I think it very proper that it should be ascertained whether the officers in these violations of the constitution and laws are or have been authorised by instructions received from superior officers. If, when the information obtained, it shall appear that the statements which I have received on these subjects are erroneous; that the executive has not authorised the commission of these violations which have been stated to me; I shall certainly have nothing of which to accuse the executive. And if it shall even appear that the executive has gone further than he should, it will not follow that it will be either my duty or disposition to move an impeachment. Certainly the executive officer is liable to errors of judgment; he may have misinterpreted his authority, and thus have led to violations without any corrupt intention. I have stated in the most explicit manner my objects. I mean not to impeach the head of the executive or any other department, for I know not officially where in any one instance, orders have been issued which amount to a violation of the constitution or law. Although I have not dilated so much as the gentleman perhaps could wish, he must be convinced of the propriety of the motion.

Mr. Love said, since the gentleman had his object, he would withdraw his opposition.

Mr. G. W. Campbell wished the resolution to lie on the table till to-morrow, to give time for further consideration.

He had no objection to calling for information when necessary, though he must say that had any persons suffered by violations of the constitutions and laws under pretence of carrying them into effect, they had their remedy in a court of justice, against the individual officer, perpetrating the offence.—When brought to trial, the officer would in defense produce the authority upon which he acted. That authority would be the instructions to which the gentleman alluded, which would then probably be subjected to a judicial decision on their constitutionality or legality, and thus obtain his redress.

The resolution was then, with the consent of Mr. Elliott, ordered to lie on the table.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Porter presented the petition of a number of merchants of Philadelphia, praying that the bill giving an extension of credit on revenue bonds, be amended so as to include bonds given for duties on goods imported since the passage of that law; and for which it does not provide. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Southard presented the petition of Stephen Sayre, praying further compensation for services rendered the United States by negotiation in the north of Europe; which he moved to refer to the committee of claims. The motion was negatived;

and on motion of Mr. Holmes, the petition was rejected, without a division.

Mr. Lewis presented the petition of sundry persons in the city of Washington, relative to the subdivision of lots in the city.—Referred to the committee on the district of Columbia.

Several petitions of a private nature were also presented and referred.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

NEW YORK, November 14

Arrived, brig Edward and Charles, Shaggy, 21 days from Point Petre, Guadalupe. The ships Halcyon and Pamplico, for New York, sailed 2 days before. Left, ship Ann Louisa, for New York in 6 days; Laura, Rossiter, do. 8 or 10; and brig Mary Fanchild for do. in 7. At Bay Mahaut, brig Astrea, Cotteril, for N. York ready for sea; and embarked in consequence of a French corvette being about sailing.—On the passage was hailed but not boarded by a British brig of war. Flour 24 dollars and all kinds of provisions almost daily arriving from France.

British sloop Bellerophon, Dill., 14 days from Turks Island. Left British schooner Lord Nelson, for New York, in 2 days.—Passenger, captain Cox, late master of the British brig Lamprey, from Newfoundland for Jamaica, which vessel was captured on the 7th October, off Monte Christo, by the French privateers Prince of Benevento, and Jean Bart, who ordered the brig for Guadalupe. They put captain Cox, and three of his crew, on board the brig Tryphena, captain Cowan, of Philadelphia, the day following. The Tryphena, was from St. Jago de Cuba, and arrived at Turks Island, took in a cargo of salt, and sailed again the 15th of October for St. Jago, by order of the Spaniards, who had possession of her.

British sloop Cat, Darrell, 20 days from Turks Island. Passengers, capt. Boag, who had been a passenger on board the ship Lady Berkely, Kisa, from St. Domingo, for Halifax, which vessel was captured on the 8th October, by the two French privateers above mentioned, who the next day captured the British ship Ann Philippe, capt. Moore, from St. Domingo, for Liverpool, and ordered both vessels for Samana. They had also captured a few weeks before a sloop from Baltimore for Jamaica, laden with flour, and sent her to Samana, where she had arrived.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

We have no communication from our correspondent at Washington of yesterday's proceedings of Congress—we learn however verbally that Mr. Cook brought forward a resolution for raising the embargo, as far as relates to all the powers except England and France, and permitting the merchants to arm their vessels, and repel force by force if attacked except when entering a port actually blockaded by either of those powers.

Mr. RANDOLPH also introduced a resolution authorising the members of Congress to frank bundles of a much larger size, to go by mail, that is now permitted by law—by this resolve, if carried, the post-master at Washington will be curtailed of a very considerable part of the profits of his office.—The house adjourned at half past 12.

The Legislature of New York have granted 20,000 dollars, as an endowment of the College of Physicians and Surgeons established in New York.

The legislature of Massachusetts formed a quorum on the 10th. "The honorable Elijah Brigham, Samuel Dana and Eli P. Ashmun on the part of the senate; and Messrs. Jackson, Morton and Edwards on the part of the house, were appointed a committee to take into consideration the most eligible mode of appointing electors of president and vice president of the U. S. and report.

Honorable David Cobb and Prentiss Mellen, esquires, were qualified as counselors.

Extracts from governor Sullivan's message—

"It would have given me inexpressible pleasure, if, when I had met you, I could have offered you my congratulations on a happy situation of our foreign relations; but as that cannot be, in our present state, it is therefore not my duty to concern with them, and I shall therefore leave the subject to the representatives of the people in the national government."

"The adjournment which took place on the 11th day of June last, was made from that day to this at your request, for the special purpose of choosing electors of presi-

dent and vice president, as well as for transacting any other business which might become necessary at this time. From this mode of expression it has been conceived by many, that the senate and house intended to proceed in convention to the choice of electors themselves, in their legislative capacity, as appears by the resolutions of the inhabitants of many towns in the commonwealth; with all, or the greatest part of which, you are, no doubt, acquainted. I think it my duty to suggest to you, that a choice by the people at large, or in districts, might have a tendency to obviate those objections, which, otherwise, may leave the states involved in uneasiness & contention; and from my acquaintance with the local situation of the commonwealth, I think the time now remaining, if candidly and properly improved, will be sufficient for that purpose."

By the ship Spartan from the Havana, we learn that a convoy of 50 sail of English were momently expected from London.—The ship Comet, Dixey, from Philadelphia arrived there in distress, pumps continually at work. She was condemned as unseaworthy. Her cargo sold for about 73,000 dollars. Without undergoing any material repairs, she took in a cargo for Old Spain. FLOUR from 50 to 55 dols. per bbl. The ship Boyne and other ships from Charleston had just arrived. The Spaniards seem much exasperated against us on account of the embargo.

[American.]

Supplies of money and produce, to the amount of seventeen millions of dollars, have been subscribed in the Island of Cuba, for the use of the Spanish patriots—to which the Free Blacks have contributed six thousand boxes of sugar.

TORIES.—In the year 1793, Mr. Jefferson said, though Virginia was a republican state, several of her most distinguished citizens were tories. As some of these had acted in pre-eminent military and political situations during the revolutionary war, they waited on Mr. Jefferson to inquire the intent and meaning of the epithet, as he had applied it. An explanation took place; Mr. J. is said to have replied, that he meant by tories no more than those who zealously supported an administration, and were apologists for its conduct: that such was the definition of the word in the best lexicographies; and that it was opposed to Whig, which was an epithet usually applied to the opposers of power, and the fomenters of faction.

Dean Swift defines a tory to be one who adheres to the constitution and government of the state.

Whereas, he says, a whig is "the name of faction." [Star.]

LONDON, September 26.

An extensive promotion has taken place in the Austrian army—nine generals have been raised to the rank of field marshals, and nineteen officers to the rank of generals. The Austrian army has been divided into eight divisions, each commanded by a field marshal, under the chief command of the archduke Charles who is generalissimo, minister at war and supreme in all matters of military jurisdiction. The eight corps of the army have been thus disposed of:—1st and 2d divisions, archdukes John and Ferdinand; the 3d to count Bellegarde; 4th Baron Rach; 5th marquis Chotzetter; 6th prince Schatzberg; 7th prince Lichtenstein; 8th count Klenau. Count Giulay commands under the archduke John.

The duke of Sudermania has assumed the command of the Swedish army on the frontiers of Norway, and it is supposed from this circumstance, that the expedition against that country will be renewed.

We understand that so late as the 9th no detachments had been made from the British army. An expedition had been planned, we understand, to Spain, but it had been deemed expedient not to weaken our forces in Portugal, while it remained doubtful whether the conduct of the enemy had not imposed on us the necessity to renew hostilities against him: or whether in the event of the fulfilment of the Convention our whole force might not be necessary to compel the Portuguese to submit to its execution.

The Gazette of last night contains an order of the king in council, for the restoration of the Portuguese property, which has been under detention since the French took possession of that country.

A letter of the 10th instant from Sicily states, that the Snapper schooner, lieutenant Champion, was then off the islands, and had given the following information to pilot boat, viz.: "That the British and French troops had a very desperate action in the

neighbourhood of Corunna in which the British were victorious; that the French had lost 800 men killed in this action, besides an immense number of wounded, and a great number of officers made prisoners. A French general, who had been taken prisoner in the affair, was then on board the Snapper, which had been 7 days on her passage from Corunna."

An embassy is preparing at Paris, of the head of which Durec is placed to compliment the emperor of Austria on his marriage. Presents of considerable value, have been ordered by Bonaparte for the occasion.

In skirmishing, one of the English riflemen, and a voltigeur of the French army, having levelled at each other, both shots took effect. In this position, desperately wounded, they contrived to screw on their bayonets, and, crawling towards each other, continued to fight until the Englishman drove his weapon through the body of his antagonist.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby requested to take notice, that I do hereby revoke, make void, and disannul, the Power of Attorney made to my son Thomas Pollard, jun. bearing date November, 1804, who was then a resident of Fairfax county and state of Virginia; and that all persons whatsoever are forbid from transacting any matter or thing respecting or concerning me by virtue of his power of attorney by me heretofore given.

Thomas Pollard.

Shelby County, State of Kentucky, Oct. 15.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing the Land Thomas West, for sale, as his revocation of my power, made without consulting me, comes rather too late. I make this known, as his ingratitude may not be confined to me alone. My powers were unlimited, and intended to secure to Dr. Semmes and myself money due us; and in addition to which I have since made advances for his comfort, and incurred other expences attendant on the power.

James S. Scott.

November 17.

FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED, Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool, Woollen and Cotton Goods, Which are opening for sale.

October 19.

FALL GOODS.

By the ship Arno, from Liverpool, I have received my FALL GOODS.

Joseph Janney.

October 6.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-store, MARCH's, Georgetown, Price 37½ Cents.

ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES: On the importance of encouraging AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

WE DEDICATE TO THE TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington. The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq. Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

TICKETS in the Charitable Marine Society Lottery, now drawing, for sale at the office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette, price Five Dollars. & Seventy five cents. A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,
Will be sold at the Pendle-Store,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF—

Cloths, Cashmeres, Coatings,
Flannels, Blankets, Stockings, Velvets, Cor-
duroys, Fancy Cords, Muslins, Calicoes, &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

November 14.

VESSELS WANTED.

WANTED a vessel of one thousand barrels, to take freight to Salem; and one of seven hundred barrels for Boston.

Lawrason & Fowle.

November 7.

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *Fourth Instalment of Ten Dollars* on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said Company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day of December next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,

G. DENEALE, President.

November 14.

NOTICE.

HAVING some time ago authorised Mr. James Scott, by power of attorney, to dispose of some lands on my account, in the vicinity of the town of Alexandria; and having now determined not to sell my lands in that way, do hereby revoke, annul, and make void the said power of attorney, and all others heretofore given by me on that subject—and will now treat with any persons wishing to purchase the said lands myself.

Thomas West.

November 15.

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TO LET.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE,
on King-street, lately occupied by Mr.
A. Lindo, immediate possession will be
given.

P. TRIPLET.

Oct. 22.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from William N. Mills to the subscriber, will be exposed at public sale, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P.M. at the Coffee-house in Alexandria, for ready money, to be applied, in the first place, towards the discharge of certain debts therein mentioned, due to Joseph Smith—all the right, title, and interest of the said William N. Mills, in a certain piece or parcel of ground, situated in being in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the corner, the intersections of King and West-streets, on the north of King and east of West-streets, and running thence eastwardly by and with King-street, and binding thereon 61 feet 8 and 1-2 inches; thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley; thence westwardly and binding on said alley, parallel to King-street 61 feet 8 inches and an half to West-street; thence southwardly and binding on West-street to the beginning.

ALSO

One other piece or parcel of Ground, situated on the north side of King-street, and east side of West-street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance of 61 feet 8 inches and an half, from the intersection of King and West-streets, and running eastwardly binding on King-street 40 feet, thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley, thence westwardly binding on said alley and parallel to King-street 40 feet, thence southwardly and parallel to West-street 125 feet to the beginning.

Colin Auld, Trustee.

November 18.

Stawis

FOR SALE.

The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT,
with the Improvements where I reside.

ALSO,

Sundry vacant LOTS, situated in various parts of the town of Alexandria. They are free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchasers.

The terms of credit shall be easy on giving sufficient security, and will be made known by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.

September 27.

2awf

TO LET.

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.
R. I. Taylor Ex'or

September 24.

so

PROPOSALS

ON PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English.—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.

5. A dictionary of French synomyns.

6. A dictionary of French homomyns.

7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.

8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.

9. A complete treatise on French poetry.

10. The chief English idioms.

11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wallly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

JAMES BACON,
*At his GROCERY STORE, on King's street, ha
rec'd in addition to his former stock.*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms.

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua
ntities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Guncpowder,

Imperial,
Hyson,

Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality;

Madeira,
Buschlos,

Sherry,
Lisbon,

Tenerife,
Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and Ne
England Rum,

Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,
Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley
rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and
spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, hotant
indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best Eng
lish and country made gunpowder, segars
and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
n boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every at
ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

collected with care, and will be disp
of on the very lowest terms

1000 lbs. British Patent Shot, assorted

BB to No. 9.

10 hales Cotton.

10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.

40 boxes Mould Candles

15 bags clean heavy Pepper.

50 lb. Nutmegs.

casks London refined Saltpetre.

5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hy
son, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Tea.

in quaker chests, boxes and cannisters—most

of which are equal in quality to any ever im
ported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tene
tiff, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Norther
n Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Clerry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice,

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch,

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pi
mento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,

Curraints, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll

Brimstone, Chalk, Brush and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords,

Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA.

Has received a considerable ad
dition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 1st and 2d quality

20 barrels Muscovado Sugars.

7000 lb. Green Coffee

3 1/2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted

BB to No. 9.

10 hales Cotton.

10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.

40 boxes Mould Candles

15 bags clean heavy Pepper.

50 lb. Nutmegs.

casks London refined Saltpetre.

5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hy
son, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Tea.

in quaker chests, boxes and cannisters—most